lower ends adjacent their vertical edges. In a similar manner, the panels of the intermediate course are fitted above the panels of the lower course, with the downwardly projecting spigots **14** of each panel of the intermediate course being inserted in the upper ends of the bores of the respective connecting members **18** into which project upwardly, from below, the corresponding upwardly projecting spigots **14** of the respective frames of the lower course. In the arrangement shown, the uppermost course of panels **8***a* is assembled in like manner over the intermediate course of panels, the panels **8***a* being linked together at their upper ends by respective top caps **19** each providing two downwardly open sockets to receive the upwardly projecting spigots of the adjacent uprights of adjoining panels **8***a*, the caps **19** constituting a further form of connector element.

Referring to FIG. **4**, in a corresponding structure embodying the invention, in the region of at least one pair of adjoining said vertical arrays of uprights, instead of the frames **8**, **8***a* being inter-connected by first connector elements such as **18**, **19**, which are entirely independent of one another, the connecting elements associated with the respective pair of vertical arrays of uprights are secured to a respective vertical bracing rail **22**, normally disposed on the side of the structure which is not intended to be exposed to view. Each rail **22** is in the form of an extrusion, for example of aluminum alloy, of the cross-sectional form shown in FIG. **5**, providing a planar central web **26** and, adjacent either edge of the web **26**, similar channel formations **24**, the open sides of the channel formations facing the opposite directions, parallel with the plane of the central web **26**. Each channel formation includes a base wall **27** forming the bottom of the respective channel and extending perpendicular to the web **26** and side portions **28** defining the sides of the channel and extending generally parallel with the web **26**. Each of the side portions **28** is extended past the base wall **27** in the direction towards the other channel formation to provide flanges **30** on either side of the web **26**. The channel afforded by each channel formation **24** includes a portion adjacent the base wall **27** which is relatively wide in the direction perpendicular to the plane of web **26** and a portion, extending from said relatively wide portion to the mouth of the channel, which is somewhat narrower, but flares so as to increase in width from the junction with the wider portion to the mouth of the channel. Thus, each channel has an approximately T-section interior profile. The rail **22** is arranged with one channel **24** adjacent the frames **8**, **8***a* and the web **26** extending from that channel, away from the frames **8**, **8***a* to the other channel **24**.

The rectangular panels **8**, **8***a* of the structure are secured to the rail **22** by way of second connector elements **34** (FIGS. **4**, **6** and **7**), which replace one or more of the vertical arrays of the first connector elements **18**, **19** in the arrangement in accordance with FIGS. **1** to **3***d*. FIG. **10** shows the cross-sectional form of one such connector element. The particular element shown in FIG. **10** is of composite form and comprises a first part **36** engaging in the respective channel formation **24** nearer the panels and a three-way socket element **38**, secured to the element **36** and providing three vertically extending parallel passages **40** each in the form of a cylindrical bore interrupted by a slot, with the slots intercommunicating with one another.

The bore of each of the passages **40** is of a diameter to receive snugly, from above and/or below, a spigot **14**. The element **38** also has, on its exterior, on one face thereof, a shallow channel **42**, which receives a corresponding rib or key **44** provided on member **36**. On either side of the key **44**, the member **36** provides shoulders **46** which engage the opposing external face of the member **38**. At its side remote from the member **38**, the member **36** is generally rectangular in cross-section having an edge face **48** parallel with shoulders **46** and, perpendicular thereto, side faces **50** parallel with one another. The transverse spacing between the two faces **50** is somewhat greater than the minimum transverse width of the channel in the channel member **24**, but somewhat less than the transverse width of the portion of the channel rearest the base part **27** and each face **50**, adjacent the end face **48**, is provided with a respective groove **52** which accommodates the inwardly projecting edge of the sloping portion of the channel wall which defines, with the corresponding opposing channel portion, the flaring part of the channel. The member **36** is thus held captive in the channel member **24** and extends out of the mouth of the channel member to the member **38**. In the arrangement shown, the member **38** is secured to the member **36** by means of screws **55** received in transverse bores in the member **36** and in screw-threaded engagement with screw-threaded bores formed in the member **38**, the heads of the screws **55** being countersunk in a shallow channel formed in the edge face **48** of member **36**. Also secured in this shallow channel, between the heads of the two screws **55**, is a strip **58** (FIG. **11**) of resilient fabric adhesively secured to the member **36** and providing a resilient pile bearing against the opposing face of the base part **27** to take up clearance between the face **48** and the base part **27** and hold the member **36** firmly in the channel. The member **36**, with the member **38** secured thereto, is slid into the channel **24** from one end of the rail.

The members **36** and **38** are preferably formed from lengths cut off respective aluminium extrusions of the cross-sectional forms shown. In use, in an arrangement such as shown in FIG. **1**, where each course of frames **8**, **8***a* consists of only a single series of frames, at the location of the pair of vertical arrays of uprights connected by connector elements **34** with the rail, the uprights of the two arrays may be aligned with, and their spigots **14** inserted in, the passages **40** which are on laterally opposite sides of each element **38**, or one array of uprights may be aligned with and their spigots **14** inserted in, the central passages **40** of the elements **38** and the uprights of the other array of the pair may be aligned with, and have their spigots **14** inserted in, one of the two other sets of passages **40**. Furthermore three vertical rows of frames **8**, **8***a* disposed in respective ones of three planes radiating from the vertical axis of the connector elements **38** of the same rail, may be connected with their respective uprights adjacent one another by said uprights being aligned with and having their spigots **14** inserted in, respective ones of the three passages **40** in each of the elements **38**. Alternatively a rail **22** may be disposed at a vertical edge of the structure with only a single array of uprights connected with the rail by having their spigots **14** inserted in only one of the three sets of passages **40** of the elements **34**.

If desired, the members **36** and **38** may be formed integrally with one another, as a single extrusion, in which case, of course, the screws **55** are dispensed with. In order to locate the lower end of the rail **22** with respect to the base member **16** which receives the spigots **14** at the lower ends of the pair of vertical arrays of